HASTINGS'S COMPOUND STREP OF NAP-HASTINGS'S COMPOUND STREEP OF NAP-tran-Not only a positive but a warranted care for Consump-tion and all other discass of the lungs.—This medicine has decided the dispute about the curability of Consumption, and satisfied the medical Faculty, and all who have used it, that Consumption, and all effictions of the lungs, can not have been supplied and all efficiency of the lungs, can not make a limited. The operation of a single bottle—which notes but one deliar—is sufficient to satisfy any patient, if not altogether too far gone in the discase, of this fact—and even a streating and cradicating the malady, by the immediate of arresting and cradicating the malady, by the immediate of the sufficient of the sufficient of the supplied with the first of the life which it affords. This is no quick or secret remaind, by Hastings, its discoverer, is one of the most eminent phy-drams of the age, and has made a full disclosure of its his-tory and all its component parts to the world; not wishing

The opening of GENIN'S BAZAAR has be fairly termed the inauguration of a new era in the history of Juvenile Coatume. The mothers of New-York are respectfully asked if they have ever seen, in this country, such Dresses for Children as the Pariain styles at that establishment? There boys of all ages may be clothed from Cap to Boot-furnished with every article, both of external and under-clothing, of the fashions which now prevail in Paris—at prices the scale of which is rendered moderate by an amount of custom that seems destined to know no limit. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR KNOX !- Public admira-LOOK OUT FOR KNOX:—P'UDfic admira-of Hats. The exquisite model—the spring-like lightness and elasticity—the peculiar brilliancy of color—the superior ma-terial, and the extraordinary neatness of finish, give to the fabrications of this celebrated hatter a degree of popular favor that no other man in the trade has yet been able to at-tain. Knox's Hats are seen upon the heads of gondlemen who dress with neatness and taste. It is well to remember that the Knox Hat can be purchased at No. 123 Fulton-st, and nowhere else.

ACIFIC INALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A solice having appeared in Saturday's papers conveying the solice having appeared in Saturday's papers conveying the agencies would be subject to detention on the 1sthmus of Panama, it is deemed proper to announce that the steamer ORE-SON was at Panama at latest dates as a spare steamer, free of emgagements for passengers, and in the absence of accident at each the steamers California, Refuello, Tennessee, Golorie Gaye and Constitution, in the service of this Dempany, will be at Panama in the course of the procent month. By order.

WM. H. Davidge, Secretary.

To PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS AND To Purchasers of Dry Goods And Beady-Made Clothing—A Card.—We have for the past twenty year, under different organizations, been engaged in Jobbing Dry Goods to the Country Trade, and grantingopen credits ranging from six to twelve months. The rapid at wance, however, we saw making around us within the past few years in every branch and vocation of business, the increased facilities for transportation and travel under the rapidly extending railway system, admonished us that the system of business we were pursuing was un uited and ill-adapted to the changes that were transpirig, and that to keep made with this times and meet the demand of active and responsible traders, we must sellour goods at very cheap rates. To do this with safety we must divest business of the excreacences of heavy expenses and losses. We have accordingly adopted a system whereby we are enabled and prepared to sail goods at prices to command the trade of the first class of merchants in the country. This system is to sell goods at NET PRICES, and to divide one of the largest stocks in the country into Departments, having separate organizations and excent and a suppose to the largest stocks in the country into Departments, having separate organizations

and distinct establishment.

We have also a very large and extensive Department deroted to READY-MADE CLOTHING, under the management of William Gardner, who is practical in every branch
of his business, and celebrated for the taste and style displayed. From the nature of this branch of our business, we
grant a credit on Ready-Made Clothing.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway, New-York.

THE JENNINGS COAT .- A shapely, ele-THE JENNINGS COAT.—A shapely, elecant, distingue Coat, is an article of the first necessity in the
dress of a gentleman. The stylish, admirably fitting Pantatoons made by W.T. Jennings & Co., and their unique and
beautiful styles of Vest for the present spring have already
been adverted to, but these require, as their crowning grace, a
Coat of the Jennings cut. The dress Coata, sacks, frock
coats, light overcoata, and in fact all the Coata made by W.T.
Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadway, have an indescribable
air of high fashion about them, which it is a pleasure for the
man of taste to behold. Their ready made Clothing is exquisitely cut and well made, and whether ready-made or to
the same of the coata made by the coata
W.T. Jennings & Co., 231 Broadway, American Hotel

10,000 Men and Boys' Linen Coats, rith the best stock of Men's and Boys' Spring and Summer lothing ever offered in this market, for city or country ade. Great inducements to cash buyers. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 33 Maiden-lane.

Gentlemen from all parts of the Union, stopping at our various hotels, are invited to call at GREEN's Fashionable Shirting Establishment No. 1 Astor House. It is believed that such Shirts as are there made to order, cannot be procured elsewhere out of Paris. A set can be made to measure in forty-eight hours, and the strictest punctuality is guaranteed in all cases.

Ladies' India Rubber House and parden Gloves are just what every lady needs at this season, is protection to the hands while house-cleaning, gardening, is. In wearing they render the hands very soft, and bleach sem perfectly white. Also Ladies' Bleaching Mitts at 4/ per in-very nice. For sale by D. Hodgman, No. 27 Maidenne, and by all the Rubber stores.

DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION .- LYONS JONES, Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., are solling this sek beautiful Barege De Laines at 1/6 a yard; French Ba-les, worth 50 conts, at 2/6; Crape Shawla, Parasols, Hat habons and Lace Goods equally cheap. Ladies! call at the nion House New Dry Goods Store, No. 277 Hudson-st., and

LACES, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS .adies are invited to examine our new and large stock of hread Lace Goods and Embroideries; among which are me Lace Shawls and Scarfs, at from \$50 to \$500 each-meh under their value. Also, a few fine India Shawls for le low to close an account; and every variety of new Silk d Bress Goods, purchased at the recent large sales at au-on, are offered on mest favorable terms, wholesale and re-il, by Tiffany & Cutting, No. 321 Broadway.

SPRING GOODS DIRECT FROM AUCTION. urge and extensive sale of new and elegant Spring commencing on Monday, April 25, consting of plain, able, striped, and broade Silks, plain and broaded Silks, summer Silks, plain and embroidered Crape olack Silks, summer Silks, plain and embroidered Crape shawls, plata and figured Cashmere Shawls, Bareges, Barege de Lains, Chalies, Grenandines, Tissues, Paris srinted Muslins, Silk and Linen Poplins, Cambrics, Parasols, te., &c. These goods are all of the latest importations, the folhest and most beautiful designs possible to imagine G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

Straw Goods, wholesale and retail, Tourous Grouns, wholesale and retail, a Youno's cheap Straw Hat Establishment, at No. 96 Bewrey. He keeps a large assortment of Straw Goods of the hoicest kinds, and of the most approved shapes for ladice and children's wear, with French Trimming, Braids, and werything in the above line that is desirable. Call and see by rounsilers.

chaeses of Real Estate to the large sale of Williamsburgh property advertised by Wun. II. Franklin, Sow & Co., to take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante Exchange, ambracing about 200 lots of ground, situated in the lat and IIId Wards of the City of Williamsburgh, the VIIIth and IXth Wards of the City of Birocklyn, and in the Town of Bushwick, computing two lots on First., between South 6th and South 7th sts., with the bulkhead to the East Biver; lots on South 5th South 6th and South 7th-sts., in the vicinity of the Peck-slip Ferry, and many lots in the most rapidly improving part of Williamsburgh. The sale of this property offers great lopectualities for investment, and with a certainty of being able to realize a large advance. Terms—Sixty per cent of the precluse money may remain on bood and martgage. Lithographic book maps at the office of the Auticencer, No. 5 Broad-st. We would direct attention of pur-

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

G. & H. BARMORE, corner of Bleeckand Charles ata would respectfully intimate to their pass and the public that they have now in their Warercoms argo assortment of excellent Piano-fortes, which are now ered on the most reasonable terms. Persons desirous of rehasing are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Books, Periodicals, &c., from Eng-Orders forwarded weekly by the steamers.

JOHN WILEY, Publisher, No. 18 Park-place.

It was said that in one of those ter-

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenold Philips Clinics Hall, No. 131 Manual A., Now

and figured Carpets, 1/6, 2/, 2/6, 5/, 3/6 and 4/ per yard, at No 30 Bowers, Hiram Anderson's. Also, Tapestry Carpets, at 5/, 6/; English Three-ply Stair Carpets, at 6/, and 7/; Tapestry, Brussels and Velves Stair Carpets, at 7/, 3/, 3/, 16/ and 11/ per yard. The largest and cheapest assertment to be found in this city.

GREAT EXCITEMENT !- Tremendous sacrifice of Pardoe's and Crosby & Son's English Tapostries and Brussels Carpets, Imperial, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Matting, Rugs, Window Shades, Table Covers, &c. at No. 99 Bowery—Hiram Anderson's. Purchasers care at No. 59 Bowery—Hikks Analysis from such an immene meet with an opportunity of selecting from such an immene stock of English Carpets at so ruinous prices. They are dis played in eight spacious sales rooms.

Er English Floor Oil Cloths of 24 feet wide, of elegant new Spring Styles of Marble, Scroll and Mosaic Figures, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 39 Bowery, klao, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Oil Cloths in widths at 2, 6, 3 is, and 4), per yard being the most extensive assorting exhibited in this city. Call and see them.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just received, direct from the European manufactories per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapostry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st., have now in store a complete and desirable assortment of Spring Styles, which they are offering at the following very reduced prices:

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. Peterson & Ce., and there you will find good ingrain Curpets at 4/ per yard; Three-ply 7/ per yard; These-ply 7/ per yard;

Window-Shades, from 25 cents to \$10; Lace Curtains, from \$2 to \$20; Muslin Curtains, from 75 cents to \$5. Also, all kinds of Trimmings for Curtains and Shades, at reduced prices. Dealers and others can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FERGU-SON'S, No. 289; Broadway, No. 54 Reade-st.

WINDOW SHADES .- Reader, if you want a beautiful article, one that has passed through the hands of an artist, call on Mr. John Gerrason, of No. 281 Greenwichet. This gentleman has secured for himself a most enviable reputation for the manufacture of Window Shades of a superior quality. Besides, he sells them at remarkably cheap prices for such articles. He also deals in Oil Cloths and a variety of other articles useful to housekeepers.—[Sunday Dispatch.

Housekeepers and others in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at WILLARD's old established Warercoms, No. 159 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

TIN Toys .- The most durable Toy made, such as Fire Engines, Hose Carts, Hook and Ladd Carts, Omnibuses, Carts, &c., &c., a large assortment at Tu-TLE's Emperium of Fancy Goods and Toys, 345 Broadwa

TILTON'S IMPROVED VIOLINS-Endorsed by the following distinguished performers—U. C. Hill,
Henri Appy, W. T. Roberts, F. Griebel, Geo. Loder, Bernard Molique—whose certificates may be seen. For sale by
WM. B. 71 LTON & CO., No. 18 Park-place.

* The Improvement can be added to an old or new violin.

Housekeepers and Cooks will find DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER just the article so long wanted, for always making light Biscuits, Cakes, &c. It is economical, healthy, and a saving of time. Try it. Price 124 cents a package. GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is.

without exception or reservation, the very best ever in vented. Equally celebrated is Gouraun's Medicated Sog for curing pimples, freckles, sallowness, chars, roughness ringworm, saltrheum, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair frot any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, and Hai Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway. WIGS AND HAIR DYE .- These articles

can be found in the greatest perfection at BATCHELOR's cel-ebrated factory, No. 4 Wall-st. His Hair Dye is pronounced the best in the world, and those wanting a very superior Wig or Toupee can surely be suited.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Sait Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate, are sold in this city by M. Ward & Co., No. 83 Maiden-lane; Olcott, McKessen & Robins, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher at.; J. Minor & Co., No. 214 Fulton-at.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; Reuben Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon-sta.; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 8th-av.; Crombie, corner of Bowery and Houston-at.; H. R. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker-st.; E. H. Payton, No. 656 Greenwich-st.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR. If you are troubled by rats and mice,
That eat your corn, potatoes and rice,
And you have made use of every device
To rid yourselves of the vermin,
Why, then just listen to my advice—
I'll tell you of something that 's cheap in price;
'T'will kill these animals in a trice.
To use it, then, determine;
Procure at once this vermin hater;
'Tis Costan's great Exterminator.
New-Haven, April 18, 1852.
B. M.
To Henry R. Costar, No. 444 Broadway, N. York City.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The America sails from Boston To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

London Agency for The Tribune. W. TROMAS, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-st. Strand, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for The Tribune in London.

Our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, by remitting Wm. TROMAS, as above, 12:6, by Post-Office order, will receive "The Tribune for Europe" one year.

A paragraph in reference to the recent Dinner of the St. George's Society appeared in our columns on Saturday, without having been seen by either of the proprietors or responsible conduct ors of the paper. It was unworthy and improper, and we sincerely regret its publication.

CONGRESS .- In the SENATE, yesterday,

Mr. Saward presented a petition and joint resolutions of our Legislature, and expressed his own intention to work for a ship canal around the Saut St. Maria.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution of inquiry into the arrest and imprisonment in Austria of Charles L. Brace, the correspondent of The Tribuna.

The California Apportionment bill was passed.

The Collins steamers had an indirect (but perhaps not an indicative) victory upon a point of order.

In the House, a joint resolution to fix the seat of Gov.

erument of Oregon at Salkin, was passed.

The Homestead Bill was resumed, and Mr. Bowin made a speech against it. He thought we should need all the revenue accruing from public lands, to pay the expenses of the Mexican War, the countless host of ims, and to put the country on the defensive enemics in Europe. The House adjourned against its end without vote.

The Florida Opposition Convention has not nated James B. BROOME for Governor, and O. T. MAXWELL for Lieut. Governor, appointed Delegated to Baltimore, adopted the platform of 1844-48, &c.

The Georgia Union Convention's "finality" re ns are printed in our dispatch from Charleston.
ificant missive from the secoders of the Whig acus to this Convenion will be found among our Telegraphic news.

Gov. Kossuru yesterday received an off welcome at Northampton from a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. The proceedings are under our Telegraphic head.

In consequence of the storm, our expected acount of the Kossuth proceedings at Worcester has not

The authority for our English Markets per City of Glasgow, the veracity of which The Commercial Ad-certiser called in question, is given in a dispatch from

SUB-TREASURER .- It was reported in lown yesterday, that Hon. Luther Bradish had been tendered the office of Assistant Treasurer at this port, in place of Ex-Gov. Young, deceased; and that John J. Palmer, Cornelius W. Lawrence, and James G. King have been designated as a Committee to examine the assecutes of the late officer.

ILLINOIS .- The Opposition State Convention has nominated Jose A. Marrison, of Joliet, for Gevernor; and Mr. KOERNER, of St.

The Legislature of this young Territory recently passed the Maine Law and submitted it to the People for approval or rejection at a Special Election on the 5th inst., and they have voted to ratify and sustain the Law. The vote was very heavy, and the majority quite decided. Here are the returns from nearly all the polls;

Majority for the Law.
 St. Anthony
 82 Stillwater
 92

 Cottage Grove
 40 Pont Dongiass
 11

 Mendota
 31 Marine
 22

 Majority against the Lane
 12 Little Canada
 42
 The Law will take effect on the 1st of May.

The Election was a very excited one. The

Minnesota Democrat (opposed to the Law)

**On Monday morning the polls opened. It was a delightful sunny day. The saloon-keepers shut up their shops; the temperance folks prepared for the occasion and served up at their hall a sumptuous banquet of good things, among which the old-fashioned mince pies were pronounced by all who partook as of excellent flavor. It was altogether a magnificent entertainment, and highly credicable to the ladies who prepared it, and so gracefully presided over the feat.

and highly creditable to the ladies who prepared it, and so gracefully presided over the feast."

But to the polls! The leading temperance men and saloon keepers were very active. The election ground was crowded all day. The anti-law men railied all their forces and heartily contested every inch of ground.—There were mutterings, cursings, denunciations and markings on both sides, yet with the exception of one or two fights by mistake, all was peaceable; the election was conducted with great propriety, and its decorum was highly creditable to St. Paul."

The Minnesotian thus continues the record : "Before the polls closed, the masses of ice that have so long fettered the river, ominously broke up and majestically moved down stream; the river shoae in the light of the sun, like a burnished serpent that has sloughed his skin; and in the evening, the four churchells pealed the merry chime of victory in Minnesota over the deadliest toe to human society and human happiness, that ever desolated a State or a Territory."

-There were polled at St. Paul 674 votes; at St. Anthony 306; at Cottage Grove 42-all but one for the Law. The Democrat gives up that the Law is passed, and exhorts all good citizens to respect and enforce it.

-Hurrah for Young MINNESOTA! Which comes next?

SLAVERY AND PUBLIC PAITH.

The perpetual and inevitable conflict between Slavery and Justice is constantly receiving fresh illustrations. In vain do we compromise, adjust and acquiesce; the internal disease is continually breaking out in some unexpected spot-some new erup. tion. A fresh evidence of this truth is just now before us.

The United States have Treaties of Amity and Commerce with Great Britain, as well as with most other civilized Nations, whereby we bind ourselves to treat kindly their subjects or citizens, who may enter our ports for purposes of Commerce or under stress of weather-to treat them as allies and friends should be treated. But the State of South Carolina, on the other hand, has a law (so called) of the following character.

"AN ACT for the better regulation and government of free negroes and persons of color, and for other pur-poses.

free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes.

Sec. 3. And be it further snacked, That if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this State (South Carolina) from any other State or foreign pert, having on board any free negroes or persons of color, as cooks, stewards, mariners, or in any other employment on board said vessel, such free negroes or persons of color shall be liable to be seized and confined in jail until said vessel shall clear out and depart from this State; and that, when said vessel is ready to sail, the Captain of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or person of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; and, in case of his neglect or refusal to do so, he shall be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, aforesaid.

Under this act, British colored seamen visiting Charleston in British mercantile vessels have been repeatedly taken out of such vessels by the Police of Charleston. and (though charged with no fault, suspected of no offense) have been committed to prison, there to await the departure of their spective vessels, when the legal expens of such imprisonment must be paid for them or they sold into perpetual Slavery! Great Britain has repeatedly and earnest-

v remonstrated against these outrages. Under Mr. Adams's Administration, the justice of her claims were acknowledged; under Gen. Jackson's, they were in effect denied. Since then, the question has hung by the evelids until recently, when Hon. H. B. Mathew, late Governor of the Bahamas, was appointed Consulat Charleston, we presume with reference to the settlement of this question. He has had a discussion upon it already with the State authorities, which we intended to analyze on its appearance, but other subjects more

pressing intervened to prevent it. At length the dispute has been brought to a crisis. An English brig was recently driven by stress of weather into Charleston, having among her crew one Manuel Pereira, a colored subject of Portugal, but articled to serve on board this brig, and of course under British protection. This man was taken out of the brig under process by the Charleston Police, and committed to prison under the act above cited. Consul Mathew, through his counsel, Hon. J. L. Petigru, applied to the proper State court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and for cause to be shown why the said Pereira was restrained of his liberty. The Judge (Withers) refused the writ! The Consul has taken an appeal, and, we presume, intends to take the case into the U. S. Courts, in order to test the right of South Carolina to overrule the Treaties of the United States and treat the storm-tossed seamen of a friendly power with such Algerine hospitality.

It may be remembered that Massachusetts once undertook to vindicate the rights of her colored citizens to pass unmolested through South Carolina, but was not permitted even to institute an action-her distinguished and venerable Commissioner (Hon. Samuel Hoar) having been expelled from the State by intimidation and even his life endangered in case of his refusal to leave. We shall see whether the British Consul will be treated with similar indignity.

The Anti-Slavery Resolutions some time since introduced into the Massachuse Representatives were indefinitely postpone

There seems to be no reason to doubt that Count BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN will be appointed to the place of Austrian Prime Minister, vacated by the death of Prince SCHWARZENBERG. That event has been followed by a decided re-action in the influences controlling Austrian affairs. The aristocratic party, properly so called, of which Metternich is the most eminent representative, and which SCHWARZENBERG regarded with jealousy mingled with contempt, has by his death regained the power of which the Revolution of 1848 deprived it; and Russian influence, which the late Premier hated all the more because in 1848 he was humbled before it, and against which he struggled with all the restiveness of his own grasping and arrogant nature, has once again taken the Hapsburg dynasty under its tutelage. With this appointment the Court and Cabinet of Vienna pass into absolute subordination to the will of the Emperor Nicholas.

Count BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN was found by the events of 1849 in a position almost of diplomatic obscurity, and his rapid advancement is due, in a measure, to the fact that his sister is the wife of Baron MEYENporff, the present Russian Envoy at Vienna. He was present, on the part of Austria, at the celebrated conference between SCHWARZENBERG and the Prussian Minister, MANTEUFFEL, held at Ollmutz, on Nov. 28, 1850, to settle the then pending warlike difficulties between Austria and Prussia. At that conference MEYENporfy presided as the representative of Russia, and from it dates the subjection of Prussia and the Hohenzollerns to Austria and the Hapsburgs. On the 29th December following, Count BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN went to St. Petersburg as Austrian Envoy. but was recalled on the 18th July last to be sent to London in the same capacity.

The advent of the Russian and aristocratic party to power in Austria will virtually restore the system of administration prevalent before the Revolution, as far as it is capable of restoration. The aggressive and aggrandizing foreign policy of SCHWARZ-ENBERG will be laid aside. His idea was to gain for Austria the commercial and political control of all Germany, and to render the Hapsburg dynasty the most powerful in Europe. This haughty aspiration will now be exchanged for the more comfortable and quiet endeavor to keep on friendly terms with all neighboring potentates, and to leave the rest to the superior wisdom of Russia. As a concomitant to this change, the policy of centralization at home, so unswervingly pursued by SCHWARZENBERG, will be relaxed, and the old method of keeping the provinces in order by means of their mutual antipathies will be again taken up.

The general effect of these changes is favorable to the preservation of tranquillity. SCHWARZENBERG's course was one that must either annihilate every trace of national and popular rights or force on the crash of general revolt among the overridden nationalities of the Empire. The new Government will pursue a more conciliatory policy; it will be sure of the support of the aristocracy, while the people will be flattered by the hope of moderation and clemency. Thu may delay the storm somewhat, though it cannot prevent it. The mine may not at once explode, but it extends beneath the entire fabric of the Hapsburgs' authority; and no influence on earth can do more than postpone for a day or an hour, as it were,

the ultimate convulsive upheaval. We doubt whether these changes will involve the abandonment of the scheme for a great Customs-Union conceived by SCHWARZENBERG and maturely elaborated by the representatives of the majority of the German States lately convened at Vienna. That scheme had been so warmly adopted by several of those states, and promises to all advantages so considerable that it is likely to be carried out, though it may be with considerable modifications.

'Young America' and the 'Old Fogles.'

The leaders of 'Young America' are annoyed and set back by the want of nerve and pluck evinced by their chosen standard-bearer, Senator DoueLAS, and are considering the propriety of dropping him and taking up some fresh courser who can bear thunder and smell powder without shying. They insist that a candidate who does not stand up to his friends before election will be quite unlikely to do it afterward-so they are looking around for a man who will stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Meantime, they fight on as briskly and resolutely as ever-witness the following slasher from The Richmond Examiner:

The Democratic Review is a well established party periodical. An old tale goes, a dim tradition long glimmering through the Valley and Shadow of its Latter-Day Dullness, that when The Democratic Review was young it sometimes contained good articles. Bancaorr, and Bronson, and Legare, too, we believe, used to write for it in those days, and by means of their bold and able discussions of public men and public measures, it got a considerable circulation, and attained the confidence of the educated class in the Democratic party. This was a long time ago. For many years back The Democratic Review has been engaged in the occupation most usually resorted to by superantuated prostitutes—the trade of pings. It put on the livery of funkeydom, and since then has done nothing but puff and palaver and slaver over politicians who were willing to pay well for biographics and portraits. It has not been the bold and strong-voiced organ of public opinion, and popular sympathy. It ceased to be the independent thinker of the party. It has devoted its circulation and its influence to the private interests and personal fortunes of public individuals. It has devoted its energies to guilling the Democratic party—to cajoling it with the belief that every dirty fellow that manages to twist himself into a Congressional deak is a man of the noblest impulses and the grostest intellect—with whose further promotion the safety of the country and the suscess of Democratic principle are entirely wrapped up. The Review has done in a sything more than the monkey who has been exalted for an hour by the tide of the country was a month of the private in the state of the month of the private has it is rare, very rare, to find a both of the private has done on the private has the month of the private had the discussions of the best based to the top of a pyramid—a man of small insolitor and little virtue, who has been exalted for an hour by the tide of the successions of the country and the success of the second ing slasher from The Richmond Examiner:

Buncombe, instead of downright, manly, single-hearted exercise of whatsoever taleut and strength have been given him by God. The somsequence of this course was the ruin of The Review. It has long been deminute of inducate sarer, its publication would have sooner or later been stopped by the Sheriff. No newspaper and no review can live to be the panderer of individual tastes. It must speak its own mind—and then it will accord with a thou-sand other minds. When it begins to work for individual politicians, who are driving to the goal of their private advancement, its days of power and influence are over, Individual politicians can do neither harm nor good to newspapers and reviews. The pross depends on the people: and the atoms who compose that huge mass neither are, nor can be, nor ever expect to be, exalted into office. What pleases them will very seldom—and then by accident—please the place-funters and the notoriety-seekers of the political profession. No surer passport to popular favor is exant, than fearlessness of one in power, and a bold defiance to their threats. Farique sentiat is the only law of the successful presented and ruined proprietors were compelled to sell out their emiciated liets, and they were purchased by certain individuals who are not arriad to say what politicians hate to hear, and to write what the American people fore to read. Of these individuals we know nothing more than what we have learned from their public utterance. But that is enough. They have started a periodical long wanted by the Democratic party, and the like of which professional politicians and unprincipled wire-workers have long feared; and we are not surprised to learn that the subscription list of The Democratic Review has suddenly started up from three to thirty thousand since the first of liset January.

Nor are we surprised at the uproar, the noise and the confusion it has created among the political cliques in Washington City. We are not surprised to learn that they make, the better the people understand them. They

with a determined press, he will just be cut to pieces in a minute.

The Democratic Review pleases the Million. It pleases us who are members of the Million. At last we have got a national organ possessed with the courage to take up the word which Washington, Jefferson, Jackson uttered repeatedly in their day. That word is—Onsoard. The Democratic Review has unfurled once more the gonfalon of Progress. It has dared to stamp this iron truth on the front of brazen wrong, that this world is not finnished and is not the "best possible world." It has dared to flash before the eyes of mankind once more the great duty of men—which is to make this world better than it is. It has dared to stand erect before the Baal of man worship—to call back the people from the adoration of individuals—to show the multitude that their political idole are not gods potent over winds and seas, but graven images, carved stones, and senseless stocks.

No wonder that the lying priests cry blasphe my—and mumble "honored names—most honored names!" Politicans neared to want the world to change. They are Conservatives forever. They want the world to stand still—because they have "ized" it—and profits will accrue, if the world will only keep still and lest the wires work. They would have the world.

To stand at gaze, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon To stand at gaze, like Joshua's meon in Ajalon.

No wonder that they rave when Prospero—their own
Prospero—breaks his potent wand and bids his elves be
free. No wonder that they rave. When the January
number of The Democratic Revise came to Washington,
then all the politicians got together in the House of
Representatives and "cried out with one voice for the
space of two hours' together, Great is Diana of the Ephesiana !"" But it would n't do. While they deplored the
falling off of their trade in "silver shrines," the great
under world of an unknown people, in vulgar accent
but with an emphasis of thunder, told the man in New
York to "Go rr !"—and sent him twenty-seven thousand
new subscribers.

but with an emphasis of thunder, told the man in New-York to "Go IT!"—and sent him twenty-seven thousand new subscribers.

In their rage and terror, they not only cried out for Diana, and damned The Review that told the world "that they be no Gods which are made with hands"—but, like a drove of oxen when they smell the blood of a slaughtered companion, they fell to horning and rending one another. And at the end of it they agreed to a general assault on Judge Douglas of Illinois. It was observed that he seemed to be rather less cut up than anybody else, and they unanimously voted Judge Douglas to be The Democratic Review, and The Democratic Review to be Judge Douglas, and then they made a general rush on him. In vain that man protested his total want of influence with The Democratic Review; in vain he detailed his efforts to save Ephasians from its clutches; in vain he showed the telegraphic scars which he had gotten for his pains; they said he was not a true Ephasian; he did not hove a priestly phiz. The Democratic Review had a good opinion of him, and The Democratic Review must therefore be a Douglas paper, and so they jumped upon him, and then pulled him down, gored him, and trampled him and bellowed over him, and then they thought "this thing must stop." But the March number came up before they had wiped their horns, and the whole assembly has found their only refuge and salvation in an unanimous stampede. It is not probable that the nest of vipers will try their teeth on the file twice. We prophesy that the Ephasians will hareafter handle The Democratic Review as gingerly as if it were a red hot horse-shoe. Best let it alone; best hold your

that the nest of vipers will try their teeth on the file twice. We prophesy that the Ephesians will hereafter handle The Democratic Review as gingerly as if it were a red hot horse-shoe. Best let it alone; best hold your tongues.—Themor hucri—

As to their assault on Judge Douglas, it originated in the delirium of frantic terror. All connection between The Review and that gentleman has been long since elaborately refuted. But it was useless ever to contradict the tale. It was self-evidently impossible. The object and animus of The Review was to make a first-rate literary presulation by telling the truth and shaming the Ephesians. They cared nothing about Judge Douglas. The elevation of Judge Douglas was not within the scope of its article. True, it spoke as plainly of Judge Douglas as about the others, and that it spoke better of him than of the others, was simply because he is more of a man and less of an Ephesian than they. That he could not help; nature and fate made him what he is. They should have reckoned it misfortune instead of fault.

The friends of this gentleman have been needlessly frightened at The Democratic Review and its impudence. Whatever may be said by crazed politicians at Washington, no man in his senses elsewhere can see any kinmanship between a discreet Senator and The Democratic Review. If there was any connection between the two, it would not be very bad—not half so bad as circuisting lying handbills in private letters, and with the franks of Congressmen. But they think it necessary to ignore The Review in its own style, and exhorting us to do likewise. We have a long and amusing letter by us now from one of Judge Douglas's friends, cutting up The Review in its own style, and exhorting us to do likewise. We will give him a hearing, but we will not denounce The Democratic Review. We like its while its principles; its Ideas are echoes of our own words. We are not afraid of The Democratic Review, we recommend our readers to take it in, and we give them a taste of its quality in the extract

quality in the extracts selected for our first page.

* "And in the same time there arose no small stir that way. For a certain sam named (Banezasanos) a silveramit, which made siver shrines for Draws, and bought no small gain with the craftiness whom he called tegether, with the workman of like occupation, as said: Sire, you know that by this craft we have our weath; more over, yo see and hear, that not only at Riphesus, but also throughout all Asia, this Pavi hath persuaded and turned away much people aying, they be no Gode which are under with hands. So not only the our craft is in danger that it be set at anught, but also that the temple of the great godees Drawa should be despised, and her may sift the set of the property of the great godes of the great should be despised, and the maje sift of wrath and crade out saying, Great is Drawa of the Ephesians. And the whole city was filled with confusion, and having caught Massassa and Rucasapses, two of Pau's companions, they realed with one second to the House of Buncambe, " &c.

HOW IT WORKS

One year ago, Portland (Maine) contained from three to four hundred public Grogshops; now not one. In these Grogshops, some \$3 each per day were expended, or \$300,000 per annum, mainly by those least able to afford the outlay. The aggregate thus expended would buy at least five barrels of Flour and five cords of Wood each for every family in the city. One year ago there were 112 persons in the

Portland Alms-House; now but 90; and seventyfice of these are known to have been reduced to want by intemperance-of course, prior to the taking effect of the Maine Law. In the two months prior to the Law's going into operation, there were nineteen commitments in that city for serious crime; in the ten months which have since transpired, there were but ten. At the March term of the District Court for 1851 there were esenteen indictments for stealing found; in March, 1852, there was but one. In the ten months closing with March, 1851, there were 279 commitments for Drunkonnece, Larcony, &c.; for the corre-sponding ten months ending with March, 1852, there were 135, (less than half the number for the

ing Liquor without license, leaving less than on fourth the number of commitments, save for Russelling, in ton months, under as during the liperiod next before the law went into operation.

To the Watch-House, 431 persons were con mitted during the ten mouths prior to the count ment of the Law; during the like period ince there have been 180, or considerably less than an

half the former number. When the Maine Law passed, Portland meditating a new Alms-House (at a cost of \$50.00 and a new Jail; but under the operation of the law they are found unnecessary, the present bald. ings being ample for twice her present population so long as the Maine Law shall be maintained at though some sly, clandestine fiquor-selling is sell persevered in.

The above facts we guther from Mayor Dow's retiring Message. In the face of such facts, will the Rumsellers be able to put down the Law or keep down the man?

GEN. SCOTT ON SLAVERY .- In the ab sence of any new letters from Gen. Scott on Political topics, the journals are very busy in ratios up and fishing out old ones. The Virginians has tile to Gen. S. are foremost in this work, and seen likely to make him out a better candidate than w had expected. The following extract from a let ter written by Gen. Scott some time since to Mr. Atkinson of Danville, Va., is reproduced in 7

Richmond Whig:

"In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and a common with most, if not all, my companions, I because deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jeferm in his 'Notes on Virginia,' and by Judge Tucker, is appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaria, is favor of a gradual emancipation of shaves. That appendix I have not seen in thirty odd years, and is same period, have read scarcely anything on the manner of the period o

Wisconsin .- The Legislature adjourned on the 19th. The Maine Law passed the House, he was defeated in the Senate. Its friends will try again. P. S .- The following are the leading measure adopted at this Session :

adopted at this Session:

The General Banking Law. A provision of the Constitution requires that this bill shall first receive the sanction of the people before going into effect. It will be voted upon at the November Election.

The Apportionment bill, re-districting the State and increasing the Senate to 25 members instead of 19, and the Assembly to 81 instead of 66.

The Emigrant Agency bill, which provides for the appointment of a resident agent in New-York.

A bill establishing a separate Supreme Court.

A bill giving to Juries the power of making the puishment for murder in the first degree capital or imprisonment for life.

The Fox River Improvement bill.

The Fox River Improvement bill.

A bill chartering the Milwaukee and La Crosse Rail

A bill to borrow \$50,000 for the State.

CALIFORNIA QUARTZ VEINS .- We have seen a private letter from a respectable gentleman who has been for the past two years in California engaged in testing quartz veins. He says that not one in ten or these veins contains any gold whatever; that of these that do contain gold, not one in ten contains an average of one quarter of a cent to a pound of rock, and not one in fifty an average of a cent to the pound; and short of this few veins will, he says, pay more than the expense of working. Many veins afford small irregular pather or "pockets" of such rock, furnishing beautiful "specmens," while taking the whole vein together it is worth less, on account of the barrenness of nearly all the rot.

Many companies have been badly cheated by buying
machinery put up on veins of this character. A great deal of machinery has been put up on worthless related to sell stocks and deece the gullible. A vein of comerable size and length, yielding a steady average of to cents to the pound, would be very profitable. One a such size and several hundred yards long, that will are rage five cents to the pound, has never been opened in California, says the writer, who adds that to his knowedge there are not more than ten or twelve veins in the State that are certain to pay the cost of machinery. Ohers may do so, but none such have yet been suffic proved.

-We publish these statements to ware against speculations that have nothing to stand on. It must be said, however, that this writer's opinion is not entirely impartial, as he is himself an owner to several veins that he regards as among the best in California.

PRINCE ALBERT AND AMERICAN ART. Mr. J. T. Peele, an artist whose characteristic pictures for him the praise of discriminating observers hibiting in London his Children in the Wood, which we upon our Academy walls last year. We find the following notice of the work in a rapid review of the London Exhibition in The London Times, and Mr. Pecle's friend will be glad to hear that the picture has found a pur-

chaser in Prince Albert: "Mr. J. T. Peele's Children in the Wood is liable to this objection; the picture is well painted, and the tone agree able enough, but the clearness of day, or even of wi-light, is wanting. We could have wished a better selec-tion of costume and character for a subject which is a sociated so interestingly with our earliest recollections.

DEATH OF JUDGE MERRIWETHER .- HOL. James A. Merriwether died of pneumonia at his rea dence in Eastonton, Putnam County, Georgia, on th 17th inst. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says:

"Aithough in the prime of life, he had been a promment man in the State, and had filled many distinguishing stations with credit to himself and honor to the State He had filled the several offices of State Legislaty, Representative in Congress, Judge of the Superior Contact Intelligible Speaker of the House of Representative of Georgia; in all of which he evinced a high order of the ent, and a zeal of energy and character which press inently distinguished him among his associates."

Is Alcohol Poison LA FAYETTE, Ind., April 7, 1852

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

I take issue with you in regard to the soundness of the main timber in your Temperance platform, viz: that "Alcohol is Poison." The issue being dis form, viz: that "Alcohol is Poison." The issue being ditinct, I suppose it will now be incumbent to adduce the
proof, for which I refer at once to the Medical Profession
being the most competent to give testimony; and further
more, I respectfully suggest that their acts in relation to
their own health, are far more reliable testimony than affthing they may soy in the premises. This being admitted,
now come to the point of asserting—which I do without
fear of contradiction,—that a large majority of the physcians of the United States are in the habit of using Alcoholic Drinks, both for medical purposes and as a beverage. Very respectfully yours,

GRO. McLaughts.

Comment.-Supposing the fact asserted by Mr. M. to be a fact, we match it with another namely, that a very large proportion, and think, a decided majority of the judicial officers is this country are in the habit of using profins has guage, even when such language is directly forbid-den by the laws which they are chosen to enforce and administer. If a doctor's drinking proves asf thing in favor of Alcohol, does not a Justice swearing prove quite as much in favor of profesity?

Manual Labor in Education.

Your "doubting friend A. S. P." is perfectly well satisfied as to Manual Labor Schools, the success and their failure. He has visited Holyake Sea inary and from garret to cellar he has studied and mired it. He is proud of its success; for it is a demo-stration of the power of Christian SELF-DENIAL to command success. Miss Mary Lyon, was not call shrowd, but she was enduring, self-sacrificing, tious—in one word, she was Christ-like. The su

tious—in one word, she was Carist-like. The succession is institution she cetablished is not a trimsph of inmanual labor scheme as such—but of intelligant Caristias effort.

A. S. P.'s only fear is that there can be found but we few men who will do for a Manual Labor School College what hitse Lyon did for Holyake. He feared College what hitse Lyon did for Holyake. He feared Legislatures and monay, and meabanics full of all cannot make a Farmers' College successful. He was much doubts whether manual labor can over heather than the constract that of a flourishing instinction. It is always failed so far as his observation extends.

preceding year;) and of those seversy-two for sell-